

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

No. 20.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835.

Vol. 50

## CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of their Establishment, that it is only necessary to say, they always intend to keep on hand an assortment superior to any in the Western States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities. Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers and others will find it to their advantage to call, as they can also be furnished with Japanese, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Waiters, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPS of various kind, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, March 28, 1835.—12-1f



300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue

RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE.

Corner Short and Jordan's Row.

Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1y

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—

consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of

which will be sold at a small advance on prime

cost. His friends are invited to call at the old

stand and examine for themselves.

JAS. G. McKINNEY.

N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen,

very cheap, direct from Ireland.

## NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY

business, on Water street, next

door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the

Marketplace, where he has just

received, and is now opening, a

fresh supply of

GROCERIES, and will continue

to keep for sale all the

articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at

the usual prices. He will barter for Country Produce,

such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends

and the public, generally, are requested to give

him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to

furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-1f

## BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received

this day, at Bradford's

Auction Store; where the

water will be constantly

kept during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-1f

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the

Northern Bank of Kentucky, held in this

city, on the 27th of April, 1835, the following resolu-

tions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in scaling and reducing

subscriptions of Stock in the Northern Bank of Ken-

tucky, the Commissioners will receive all the Stock

subscribed and held for the benefit of all the trust

for an individual, as the subscription of that indi-

vidual.

2. Resolved, That every subscriber satisfying

the Commissioners by affidavit, that the stock sub-

scribed in his own name, was subscribed bona fide

for his own use and not in trust for others, shall be

exempt from scaling, unless he shall appear by like

affidavit that more than 10,000 shares of stock

have been so subscribed, and held, and then the

excess of such bona fide subscriptions shall be de-

ducted from the largest, as provided in the charter.

3. Resolved, That all persons making it appear

by affidavit that the stock subscribed in the names

of others, was subscribed and held for their use

and benefit, shall be admitted to the benefit of the

second resolution as to the aggregate of such stock,

and scaled and reduced according to its provisions.

4. Resolved, That in case of the absence of the

real owner of the stock, the affidavit of his agent,

attorney or friend shall be received.

5. Resolved, That in the event of it not ap-

## SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

WE congratulate the friends of the Church,

at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned

their laudable efforts in the cause of sound edu-

cation. The Rev. SAMUEL EWING ARNOLD, whose

advertisement will be in our next, has established

a high reputation, as a teacher, during his con-

nection, as Principal, with the Academy at Free-

hold. His papers, which have been submitted to

us, including testimonials from Sir Howard Doug-

lass, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New

Brunswick, from the President and Vice-President

of King's College, Windsor, and from the Trus-

tees of the School, over which he presided in that

province before his coming to New Jersey, are of

the most honorable character. An intimate per-

sonal acquaintance with him gives us the highest

confidence in his fidelity and success. We know

of no place more desirable as a residence for chil-

dren, than Bordentown; and we commend the

School, under Mr. Arnold's direction, to the most

liberal patronage.—Ed. Missionary.

## BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position of Bordentown, its singu-

lar salubrity, and its facility of access from

the principal cities in the Union, have long marked

it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of

learning. For the information of those who have

not visited this town, the following extract from the

Right Rev. Bishop Doane's last conventional ad-

dress, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no

place in the whole country, better fitted for the

establishment and support of schools and semina-

ries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beau-

tiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the head

of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and

accessible twice in every day from New York, and

from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be oc-

cupied to ensure the most fruitful harvest." The

Right Rev. Mr. Arnold, A. M. of the University of

Windsor, (Nova Scotia), respectfully announces

to the public, that arrangements have lately been

completed for the establishment of a boarding,

and day school here, which, (God willing,) will

be ready for the reception of pupils on the first

day of May. The building which has been pro-

vided for the purposes of the school, is situated

near the back of the Delaware, more than sixty

feet above the surface of the water, surrounded by

a beautiful and convenient area for gymnastic ex-

ercises, and commanding an extensive prospect of

the river and surrounding country, which, in beau-

ty, richness, and variety of scenery is not sur-

passed by any in America. The school rooms are

large and commodious, and the dormitories, which

are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to

contain a hundred boarders. The whole establish-

ment is every way adapted to its destined purpose.

Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a member of his

own family, a lady who has been long accustomed

to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her

amiable character and mild disposition, is pecu-

liarily qualified for this office, while her natural

and tender fondness for children will lead her al-

most spontaneously to use every means to pro-

duce the health, comfort, and convenience of the

pupils. The most able and accomplished

teachers will be employed to instruct in the vari-

ous branches of useful and ornamental knowledge;

nor will the morals of the pupils fail to receive

that watchful attention which is due to their pa-

ramount importance,—for "what is good learning

without good morals?" The system of govern-

ment will be mild and parental, but sufficiently

energetic to preserve perfect order and regularity.

If any pupil shall be found intractable by argu-

ments of reason or moderate correction, to avoid

the infection of a vicious example, notice will

immediately be given to his parents of the necessity

for his removal from the school. There will be

two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks,

commencing on the first Monday in October, the

second, of the last two weeks in April. It is not

deemed necessary to enter here into a more minute

detail of the prospective operations of the

school, nor to enumerate specifically the subjects,

which will on different occasions and at various

periods occupy the attention of teachers or pupils

much less is it thought expedient to call the pub-

lic attention to any peculiar talents which Mr. A.

may think himself to possess for developing and

cultivating the talents and faculties of the youthful

mind. After all that can be said, the public con-

fidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's

success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the

## THE SILENT WATER.

By the Author of 'Gay Rivers,' 'Martin Fa-

ber,' &c.

When that my mood is sad, and in the noise

And bustle of the crowd, I feel rebuke,

I turn my footsteps from it hollow joys,

And sit me down beside this little brook:

The waters have a music to mine ear,

It glads me much to hear.

It is a quiet gleam, as you may see,

Shut in from all intrusion, by the trees,

That spread their giant branches, broad and free,

The silent growth of many centuries;

And make a hallow'd time for happy moods,

The Sabbath of the Woods.

Few know its quiet shelter—none, like me,

Do seek it out with such a fond desire,

Feeling, in idleness, on flower and tree,

And listening as the voiceless leaves respire—

When the far travelling breeze, done wandering,

Rests here his weary wings.

And all the day, with fancies ever new,

A sweet companion from their faithful store,

Of every elves, bespangled all with dew,

Fantastic creatures of the old-time lore—

Watching their wild but unobtrusive play,

I linger the hours away.

A gracious couch—the root of an old oak,

Whose branches yield it moss and canopy—

Is mine; and so it be from woodman's stroke

Secure, shall never be resign'd by me:

It hangs above the steam that idly plies,

Useless of any eyes.

There, with eyes sometimes shut, but upwards bent

Sweetly I muse through many a quiet hour,

While many a sense, on earnest mission sent,

Returns, tho't-laden, back with bloom and flower;

Pursuing, though reluk'd by those who moil,

A profitable toil.

And still the waters, trickling at my feet,

Wind on their way with gentlest melody,

Yielding sweet music which the leaves repeat,

Above them, to the gay breeze gliding by—

Yet not so rudely as to send one sound

Through the thick copse around.

Sometimes a brighter cloud than all the rest,

Hangs o'er the archway, opening thro' the trees,

Breaking a spell that, like the slumber, press'd

On my worn spirit its sweet lures;

And with awakened vision upward bent,

I watch the firmament.

How like its form, and undisturb'd retreat

Life's sanctuary at last, secure from storm,

To the pure waters trickling at my feet,

The bending trees that overshadow my form;

So far as sweetest things of earth may seem

Like those of which we dream.

Thus, to my mind, is the philosophy

The young bird teaches, who, with sudden flight,

Sails far into the blue that spreads on high,

Until I lose him from my smould'ring sight—

With a most lofty destination to fly,

Upwards, from earth to sky. W. G. S.

From the Observer & Reporter.

Away; away; I'll touch thee not;

Thou art a poison to the soul;

One draught would ever virtue blot,

I'll taste not of the nellyish bowl.

Think of the ill that's entailed on earth,

Think of debauch and revelry,

Think of the soul destroying mirth,

Which swell when e'er thou passeth free.

Hear ye the sighs of broken hearts?

Hear ye that painful hunger cry?

Mark how yon bacchanalian starts!

And see his haggard, blood-shot eye!

It is thy work! smile, tempter smile,

Laugh, grimly laugh—thy victim reels;

And though thou dost a home despoil,

Exult until his death knell peals.

Oh! Runt! thou art the bane of life,

The gall which steepens our race in woe;

Even while the weeping tender wife,

Cries, hold! Thou ceaseest not to flow.

Metinks I see a bloated wretch,

Whose form was moulded nobly fair;

Like Hell's archfiend his arms outstretch

In agony of wild despair.

While round him infant children cling,

Crying, 'dear father mother die—'

Though with a maniac's bounding spring,

He to the scene of horror flies.

One yell breaks forth, remorse sunk deep,

The chord of life is broken twain,

His orphan babes are left to weep,

With penury's filled cup to drain.

## WESTERN BARD.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

## AUNT NABBY'S STEWED GOOSE.

It was my Aunt Nabby's birth day,

and she was bent upon having a stewed

goose; stewed in onions, and with cab-

bage and salt pork to match. 'Pollijah,'

said she to me, 'be'ent we got a goose

'bout the farm?' 'No,' said I, 'we eat the

old gander at Christmas, and he was

the last of the last of the Patriarchs.'

Aunt Nabby went down to Sue, who

was getting breakfast. 'Susanna,' said

she, 'the boy tells how we be'ent got



# GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
Subject a the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a way unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

Post Office Department,  
4th March, 1835.

To mail Contractors, and others who are or may be creditors of the Post Office Department.

The practice of accepting the drafts of persons in the employment of the Post Office Department, for services thereafter to be rendered, as also for money due, will be discontinued. No drafts drawn after promulgation of this notice, will be accepted or paid unless drawn in pursuance of some special arrangement.

It is intended to pay promptly, at the end of the present and each succeeding quarter, all just claims accruing against the Department, within such quarter, in such manner as will hereafter be made known. As payments for services rendered will be promptly made, the performance of the services contracted for, will be rigidly exacted.

Fines will not be imposed without full inquiry and sufficient cause, but when imposed, they will not be remitted.

Arrearages of former quarters will be paid as fast as the Department acquires the means.

No retrospective allowances will be made for any regular service hereafter rendered, such as carrying the mails in another manner, or more speedily or more frequently, than is stipulated for in the contracts. Improvements will be paid for only when they shall have been previously approved and ordered by the department, and the rate of allowance fixed according to law.

AMOS KENDALL.

MR. KENDALL.

We have lately read an extremely well written article concerning the Fourth Auditor, from the pen of the Editor of the Missouri Intelligencer, published at the village of Columbia. It is but what we could have expected from the Intelligencer, from the character we have often heard ascribed to its Editor. For, although things which ought not to be said, and leaves things unsaid which ought to be said; yet he generally is betrayed by his feelings into a course of liberality towards his opponents in spite of the dictum of party fetters and party excitement. We know not any other reason for the neglect of the Democrats to establish a paper in a village of so much promise as Columbia, or in a County of the numbers and wealth of Boone.

In the article to which we allude, the character of the laborious and rigid Auditor is spoken of in very flattering terms. He represents Mr. Kendall as a former and valued acquaintance and friend who was ascending the political hill by a different route from that travelled by himself. Were not our files unusually crowded, we should take much pleasure in transferring the article, though long, to our columns. For liberal articles concerning political opponents who have been peculiarly obnoxious to the party to which the writer belongs, ever gladdens the hearts of the generous and noble hearted.—Missouri Argus.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer still keeps the name of John McLean of Ohio, at the head of its editorial column as a candidate for the Presidency. What nonsense! The Judge is now as near the Presidency as he ever can be. If Ohio is to furnish the President, General Harrison is the man, above all others, for her to present.—Observer & Rep.

Extract of a letter dated

"Newport, Thursday, May 7, 1835,  
11 A. M.

"Messrs Blair & Rives: We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless yet, but whether it will continue so is more than I can tell.

"Yesterday our dignitaries, according to usage, assembled here to organize our State government, and as both parties have claimed the election, the excitement had been such as to bring to us crowds from every town in our little State.

"The House of Representatives was yesterday organized by the election of Speaker and Clerks, the latter without opposition. Mr. Cranston, the Bank candidate, was elected speaker, by a majority of three—he having 37 votes, and Mr Sprague, the former speaker, having 34 votes. In this vote, one of the Administration men, (Mr. Clarke of New Shoreham,) was absent, but arrived soon after the vote was declared; had he been here, the vote would have stood 35 to 37, and this result by the recreant conduct of George D. Cross, elected by the friends of the Administration in the town of Westerly; had he voted as he pledged himself to vote, before he was elected, the parties in the House of Representatives would have stood 36 to 36.

"After the House was organized, the Governor and Senate joined the House of Representatives, for the purpose of

and appointing a committee to count them. In the selection of the committee, a violent debate arose, which lasted for three hours, and a committee of ten was finally appointed, five of each party. The committee are equally divided. To that committee all the challenges of votes receiving the votes for general officers, have been referred; they have made but little progress in the business, and will not probably agree upon any thing; the plan of the opposition has been to throw out Administration votes enough to give them the election, but we have given them, in every case, "a Roland for an Oliver," and shall meet them on all the grounds they may take. They well know, with all their previous boasting, made to sustain their friends in Virginia, that according to the returns of vote, all or nearly all, our candidates are elected. We shall not flinch or start back an inch, maugre all consequences, as we are determined not to be cheated out of our election. We have, as the old Senate hold their offices until the new Senate is elected, a majority of six on joint ballot, and when the two Houses join again, we intend to add another member to the counting committee; in the event of this, the majority of the House threaten to withdraw. If they do, we shall have a quorum of the Grand Committee left, and shall go on without them. I never knew a greater excitement than that which now here exists. I cannot add more, as the boat is off."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Office of the Newport Mercury,  
Wednesday, May 6, 2 P. M.

Our Legislature met at the State House at 11 o'clock this morning, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when Henry Y. Cranston Esq. (Whig) was chosen by a majority of three votes, in opposition to Wm. Sprague, Jr., the late Speaker. The vote was,  
For H. Y. Cranston, 37  
For Wm. Sprague, Jr. 34

One Jackson member was absent.

A committee was then appointed to count the votes for Governor and Senators, who will probably report this evening.

N. P. WILLIS AND HIS DETRAC-TORS.

The Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday, devotes a portion of its columns to some strictures on our remarks of last week, touching Willis and his detractors. The expression of our admiration for our countryman, and of our abomination of his detractors may have been a little high colored, but it was the honest conviction of our hearts, and we find nothing in the strictures of the Courier that should change our impressions or our estimate of the man. Our remarks were intended rather as an appeal to the generous sympathies and charities of Americans, in behalf of a volatile and ward child, who was honestly struggling to build for himself a literary reputation at home and abroad—who had already done much, and who if fostered and encouraged, might do infinitely more. This was our sole motive, and we are only sorry that we fulfilled our intentions, so feebly. Certainly we never dreamed that the "Mammoth sheet" would have borne down upon us with all its sails set, threatening to submerge us with one fell swoop. But disinclined as we may be to contend with such odds, it would neither be "game" nor "sportsmanlike" to strike our colors without a single shot. So up helm and here goes.

There are three counts contained in the strictures of the Courier on our article. Firstly, that Willis is not the best delineator of society and manners of any American traveller. Secondly, that he has not been admitted into the best society in Europe. Thirdly, that he is not classed in England among the first poets and most promising prose writers of the age.

If Willis, as a traveller is not what we presumed to represent him, who pray is the American traveller that should be classed before him as a delineator of society? Who has so exquisitely portrayed and sketched the "life and manners" of Paris, Florence, Rome, Constantinople, London? Who has mingled with his descriptions more beautiful imagery—happier illustrations, or more brilliant thoughts? Whose associations, whether among the living ruins of Rome, or amid the classic remains of glorious Greece—whether passing along the Apian way, or contemplating the Hippodrome—whether by sacred grove or classic fountain, have been more beautifully poetic, more vivid, more touching? If such American traveller there be, we have to deplore our ignorance. It surely is not Carter nor DeKay, nor Rush, nor Dwight, nor Fay, nor the foreign correspondents of the Courier.

To confute our second assertion as to the rank of the society in which Willis has been admitted since his sojourn in Europe, the Courier drags again to light and spreads before its readers the stale and well known gossip and scandal relative to Lady Blessington. Yet this is hardly conclusive, we take it, for however well founded the delicate assertions of the Courier may be regarding the moral character of the clique of which "Bulwer is King," and Lady B. the reigning queen, it by no means follows that the same coterie may not be composed of the brilliant and acknowledged wits of the day. Indeed we imagine it would be somewhat difficult task even for the Courier to persuade its readers of the extreme vulgarity or stupidity of that society, which numbers among its members the author of *The Curiosities of Literature*, the author of *Virgilia Grey*, the author of *Pelham*, *Eugene Aram*, and *The Last Days of Pompeii*, the author of *Lalla Rookh*, and *The Biographer of Byron*, and the

authoress of *The Conversations* of the same noble poet. We humbly conceive these five individuals might possibly form a nucleus of a literary society sufficiently elevated, and free from "mere verbiage and small talk," to suit the taste of a plain and simple republican. We shall not however be led away from the literal meaning of our expression, by offering any refutation of the Courier's allegations against Lady B. We spoke of the society of *Europe*, not of England especially, into which letters from distinguished individuals at home had introduced Mr. W., and in which his urbanity—his accomplishments and his talents gave him consideration, and engendered the respect and friendship of strangers. Was it not so in Paris, in Italy, on board the Constellation in Greece and Turkey, and is it not so at this moment in England?

Now as to his rank as a poet and author. The Courier says "he is not quite equal to Campbell, or Moore, or Rogers, or Hemans." Granted. We did not intend to say that he had already written as much or as well as those who were in the zenith of their glory before Willis had left the arms of his nurse. But we did intend to say that among the few English readers who were acquainted with his writings, there were those who recognized in his poetry evidence of very superior capabilities, and the germ of future greatness—who were willing to believe that the productions of his muse were altogether equal to those of Moore, Hemans, Campbell or Rogers, written at the same age. And who but the Courier will gainsay this?

We said farther, that in England he was classed among the most promising prose writers of the age. The Courier thinks otherwise, and utters this pithy truism, viz: that "this must of course depend in a great measure on the taste of his eulogist." Indeed!! But even this acute remark scarcely overthrows our position.—Who are the promising prose writers of the age? Not surely those who have fulfilled their promise, and are now basking in the sunshine of glorious achievements, like Bulwer, the Smiths, Hope, James, Macauley, Lockhart, Jeffrey, Wilson, and our own Cooper and Irving. Certainly not; but they are D'Israeli, Beckford, Maryatt, Power, Banim, Siddell, Kennedy, Symmes, Hoffman, and Fay, of our country, who with all their merits, must still admit as their compeer and rival the industrious, enterprising, classical, talented and highly gifted, though much abused N. P. Willis.

AN EXPECTED COMET.

A magnificent Comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanac states that two will return to their perihelium, and also to their perigee or points nearest to the earth. "But, as from some unknown cause," says the editor, "the light of these comets seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope." But a late English paper, the *Palmouth Packet*, contains a notice of an interesting work by Lieut. R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy, which speaks of the Comet which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most "magnificent phenomenon." Which of these mentioned in the American Almanac is here alluded to, is not known—perhaps it is neither. Lieut. Morrison states, that it will be far more splendid than that of 1812. It is even affirmed, that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will reach the horizon. It is predicted that the electric and attractive powers will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearance of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent. "Relying (says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or 7, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes, are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient in that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 45000 human beings.

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected celestial visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or affected by the atmosphere; but whether the different states or quarters of the atmosphere are in any way connected with the revolutions of the comets, is a question not perhaps so easily solved.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Mrs. Butler's Journal rises rapidly in public favor. There are great reactions every where, always of course excepting in the "set."—The truth is that the press gang made a blunder in conducting their war against the Journal. Instead of telling the truth, and admitting that the book had many faults and many beauties, they denounced the whole as bad, worthless in every respect, and tried to sustain their position by extracting nothing but objectionable passages. Under certain circumstances, this system answers very well; but it is working by contraries in the case of the Journal. A book, so much assailed, was sure of many readers, and they discovered, before travelling through half a volume, that, as is said of a certain gentleman who shall be nameless, it was not half so black as it had been painted. They felt a shrewd suspicion that the "bugs" were personally irritated, and had been to a great extent, gratifying their own animosity, instead of correctly guiding public opinion, as they sometimes have the vanity to pretend to do. Indeed, the newspaper scribblers—being of the corps ourselves, we have a right to say it—have in this instance given the public cause enough to look upon them pretty much as Mrs. Butler does, and to consider them very little, if any, better than they should be—an opinion, to which we have had a leaning ever since our enlistment. A natural consequence of this unfairness is a reaction. The Journal is reaping the benefits of an impartial trial, and opinions will settle down into a favorable verdict. It is now nine days old, and takes rank, not as a wonder, for it has lived out that term, but as a production which must stand or fall by its intrinsic merits.

The Journal is full of slipshod, cradities, egotism, hasty judgments, peculiar opinions, &c. say our cotemporaries. Very well. It is a journal—the record of first impressions, personal feelings and actions, and a transcript of the emotions of the writer's mind—the most agreeable species of autobiography. When such a production is taken up, the reader wishes to know, if he wishes to know any thing, exactly how objects which are familiar to himself, strike strangers; and his attic story must be essentially defective, if he is angry because his opinions and those of the journalist do not coincide. In that case, he had better write his own book, and read it himself. These much harped on faults, are the best evidences of sincerity, and many of them are to us amusing specimens of the writer's intemperance. If it is said she does not spare others, it is clear enough that no advantage has been taken of position, for she does not spare herself. "Poor little me," and those nearest to "poor little me," are spoken of with as impartially as circumstances made it possible, and if others are remarked upon in the same way, they have no just reason for complaint. It is evident that what appeared true to the journalist has been spoken without fear or favor.

But passing by all that has been objected to by those liberal critics, who would perform the Procrustean operation, and lop off or stretch the minds of every man, woman and child to precisely their own measure, there is enough left to give the journal more than a transient reputation. It abounds in poetry, strong and original reflection, criticisms of rare ability, and evidences enough to satisfy the reader that it is the product of a mind of no ordinary class—bold, enquiring and capable. Its strength is tempered with feminine romance, and to all that is beautiful in nature, and excellent in art, it renders a prompt and fervent homage. These qualities are enough to outweigh the so called faults, were they trebled in amount; but in our judgment, they are so mingled as to produce the effect a skilful artist would desire—an enlivening alternation of light and shade—here a little of what we don't like, and there much that is exactly to our taste; and our candid impression is, that the journal is more than a match for all the bugs that crawl between Maine and Louisiana.

One of them, by the way, the Richmond Whig, a print of scurvy politics, but of acknowledged talent, has the following brief, but pithy notice of the journal, which is worth reading:

Those who have dipped into Mrs. Butler's journal, will not wonder at the extraordinary sensation it has caused at the North. She lashes pretension, she shows up self-styled "Good Society," she ridicules the apathy of English bon ton. We have not got far into her sprightly and delightful pages, and there may be ill-nature and injustice in what follows; but as far as we have gone, we discover no flick that she has hit amiss, for we have been in places whose manners she describes, seen what has provoked her just ire; puppyism, coxcombry, and vulgar wealth courted, admired, deferred to; modesty, true worth, all that was unpretending, whatever its intrinsic, moral and intellectual value, slighted or despised. Mrs. Butler makes every proper allowance for those defects, whatever they be, that result from the newness of the country, and the nature of circumstances; what she most justly and gloriously punishes, is aristocratic pretension and aping; the violent inclination she discovers in wealth to set up an aristocracy; the baseness of Republicans mimicking the circles of St. James' and Regent street; the absurdity of American fine gentlemen, with hardly an idea in their craniums, assuming the port of an Orville, a Pelham, or a D'Orsay. So far as we have proceeded in the journal, such is its spirit. But there is great complaint, and from calm and judicious quarters, and we presume well founded complaint. We have not yet seen the cause.

From the New York Star.

ANSWER TO SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

By the Lady Superior.

This reply to Miss Reed's book, contradicts, in the most positive manner, every important declaration, whether in relation to her own story, or the customs of the convent—the religious ceremonies, police regulations, habits, views, &c., set forth by Miss Reed, and it is impossible to read the answer, without arriving at the conclusion, that the committee, who have superintended the publication of "Six Months in a Convent," have been imposed upon by the very artful representations of this young woman. We are aware that prejudice against popery gives a strong interest to Miss Reed's work, and makes her an object of interest, and has surrounded her by partisans of a sectarian character. We do not complain of this, further than, if prejudices are to be encouraged between two branches of the christian religion, they should not originate in any misstatements relative to the transactions in the convent. We, of course, have neither prejudice nor preference, nor can be suspected of favoring one party to the injury of the other. This convent is nothing more than a school for the education of young ladies in all important accomplishments, and where, for several years, forty or fifty young ladies, of every religious denomination, have been annually and carefully educated, and entirely to the satisfaction of their parents. A few religious women, associated together for these objects, choose by ballot a matron or chief Superior—music, dancing, drawing—languages and every thing appertaining to a genteel education, are taught—they live like ladies in every well regulated boarding school—they have their religious worship, their exercises, their recreations, their rules and regulations—the doors are open to all who wish to see pupils or teachers—there appears to be nothing more than what is found in similar institutions, on a large scale. Miss Reed, a poor girl, day after day, entreates to be admitted—an enthusiast in favor of catholicism, is finally offered six months gratuitous education and boarding—is treated with kindness—runs away, changes her religion, and publishes a book.

The answer is made up of flat contradictions, in which much excitement and indignation are observable—arising no doubt from wounded sensibility—from a deep feeling of injuries inflicted, for not only is the peaceable asylum of these innocent women burnt over their heads, and their property destroyed, an act worthy only Goths and Vandals, but they are charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, by one whom they received and cherished, when a houseless wanderer. In the appendix to the answer, are certificates from highly respectable Protestants, who have had children educated at that school, and who speak in terms of unqualified praise of the ladies who belong to the community.

Just such women who lived in that convent, we meet with a pensive downcast look, a black hood nearly concealing their faces, black dresses nearly covering their feet, raiment decent, but coarse, generally with a book in hand, hurrying to some engagement. They are called *Sisters of Charity*, and are not found in the mansions of the great, nor at the sumptuous tables of the rich, but in the hovels of the poor—attending the bedside of the sick and helpless, administering to their temporal and spiritual comfort; they arm themselves with fortitude, and reliance on the protection of Almighty God, and visit those afflicted with *Cholera*, when all the terrified world desert the unhappy victim; they go not where there is music and dancing, gaily and fashion—but "plague, pestilence and famine," where the boldest shrink, and the most courageous shudder. Shall we stop to ask whether these women are Catholics—whether they sprinkle themselves with holy water, or kneel before a figure of the virgin; or, with a spirit of toleration—of christian charity—of common justice, assign to them the distinguished rank which they are entitled, as benefactors of the human race? When will Christians rightly understand their own religion?

There is no danger from Popery as a religion. The age will never tolerate its abuses, if there be any. The only danger is when it incorporates itself with the government of our country, and controls its politics; and then only, because Catholics recognise, in the spiritual head of their church, their sovereign in all temporal affairs. This evil is to be avoided by a simple alteration of our naturalization laws. We hope this convent controversy will now terminate. It fans a flame between brethren of the same faith—professors of the same religion—it sows deep dissensions between the followers of the cross; it is discreditable to the enlightened age in which we live—it is the precursor to bigotry and intolerance, and a foe to liberty of conscience.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The Rev. John N. Masfit delivered one of his eloquent discourses on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

We select a few extracts from the address, not having room for it entire. Of New Orleans, the Orator said:

Along the streets of the city of peace and commerce, no tyrant king ever thunders with subject monarchs chained to his wheel; he brings no curse upon her busy streets, from the agonizing groans of widowed and orphan millions. Here all is life, activity, generous excitement, the rivalry of benevolence and the proudest triumphs of mind.

Such is New Orleans—the city within whose swelling circuit of benevolence I now stand. The media of commerce rolls along these streets by night and by day, as the voice of many waters. She sits as a queen upon her alluvial Delta, and the proud deep Gulf of Mexico, like a monarch howl at a feast, pours the rushing libations of its tides at her feet. She reaches one arm and embraces the Rocky Mountains, while with the other, she plays with the silver lakes of the north. She sends her couriers over the sounding seas, and every gale under heaven kisses her whitening sails, and laughs through the cordage of her laden ships.

We stand near the consecrated ground over which hung the cloud, and along which roared the iron storm of battle. The unconquered, the unpillaged city is around—her towers are unscathed; the columns that deployed down on yonder plain are now in the world of spirits, and memory and generous feelings of humanity spread the pall of oblivion over the prostrate humbled foe. Never again shall the foot of violence tread the soil defended by the veterans of the eighth of January. Taught by a lesson forever emblazoned on the parchment of historic fame, the warriors of the other lands shall avoid the grave of British valor, and offer no violence to the metropolis of the western world, as she gathers her future power and splendor around her.

I am not a visionary—yet when I look forward into the future, I am astonished at what severe probability unfolds as the destinies of this city of the south—I strain my aching eyes to catch the far off frontiers of the Great Vale, through which the Father of Waters rolls his majestic flood in turbid grandeur; and it is too far for the vision of man—I exhaust horizon after horizon, and yet the end is not. Thousands of miles away to the right, and to the left, I see every leaping rill that comes laughing down the sides of the mountains pointing its way laden with all that agriculture can create, or commerce ask for, towards your city—Hills as far distant from each other as the midnight from the sunrise, pay their tribute of bright water's to the oceans eldest born, whose last deep tone of inland music rolls like the muffled drums of a solemn pageant in the ears of this vast city—Destined to realize more of the actual efficiency of wealth and moral power than the hundred-gated Thebes of olden time, or that proud city whose ruins strew the Delta of the Nile—the Alexandria that was—the NEW ORLEANS of the new world shall first conquer the disease of climate, as she conquered the quandam invaders of Peninsular Europe; and then as she has braved the overflow of the king of rivers, and rolled back his floods, so shall her arm of power rear her thousand edifices of splendor and luxury, and at the same time the solemn temples sacred to eternity.

A CARD.

DOCTOR PINCKARD,  
HAS Removed his Residence and Shop, where he hopes to remain permanently, to the House corner of main cross and short streets, recently occupied by the Rev. J. M. Hewitt and directly opposite Keiser's Hotel.  
Lex. May 9th, 1835.—18—5t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or country, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.

SAML. C. TROTTER.

Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try it again free of expense.

S. C. T.

Lexington, May 9, 1835.—18—4t

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will insert the above 3 weeks.

A STRAY MARE

WAS left at my stable some months since, by a gentleman, who said he would leave and call for her soon. As I have never seen him, or heard of him since, he, or the owner, is notified that unless he calls in ten days, proves property and pays charges she will be sold at public sale to pay expenses.

WM. H. GARNETT.

Lexington, April 25.—16—3t Water street.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forwarn all and every person or persons from trading for or buying a note of hand given by me to Catherine Brown, of the State of Pennsylvania, February 1819, and assigned by me to her son Jacob Brown, of Jessamine county, Ky., for two hundred and sixteen dollars, as I will not pay it. I have fifteen against said Jacob Brown, who holds the said note, and I learn from good authority he is endeavoring to sell or dispose of it, knowing that should he effect a sale, I would have no recourse on him afterwards, as he is worth nothing.

PETER FUNK.

Jessamine co., May 11, 1835.—19—3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April, 22.—16—4t

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Spring supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.

J. TILFORD & Co.

No. 43, Main street.

N. B. A large supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETINGS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWRED PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c. T. T. & Co.  
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14—6w



# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....MAY.....23.....1835.

Our agent THOMAS SMITH, Esq. is now out in the upper counties collecting for us. We mention this that our subscribers in that section of country may be ready to meet the small amounts against them.

The Intelligencer of yesterday, announces Roger Quarles as a candidate for the Senate of this State in opposition to Aaron K. Woolley.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.  
RICHARD H. HAWES, of Clarke.  
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.  
ROGER QUARLES,  
AARON K. WOOLLEY.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.  
JACOB HUGHES,  
ROBERT INNES.

THE OBSERVER.  
The Observer is mute as to the "perjury brands" of its friends Wickliffe and Woolley. It is just as we expected. So long as the organ of the faction felt that it could assail with impunity the private honor of every man prominent in the Jackson ranks just so long has it indulged. But no sooner is a just retaliation visited upon its instigators—no sooner are the real authors and abettors dragged from behind the hired assassin, than they ingloriously skulk from the conflict of character—conscious that they have nothing to gain but every thing to lose in such a warfare.

Whenever the Observer shall reiterate the charge of perjury against Mr. Kendall, we shall not fail to jog its memory with the three gentlemen mentioned in our last. They are a sufficient set-off to any thing common, for if "we owed the D—l sir and he didn't take Wickliffe, Woolley, and Combs for the debt, we should consider him a very hard creditor."

The subjoined communication of "MAY VOTERS," if serious, will probably raise a smile at Caesar's expense—if humorous, will probably raise his wrath at ours. Leaving it however, to be determined by the superior sagacity of others, we shall give it a place, premising only our hope that he may not be compelled to decline the canvass, for the reasons assigned by his friend Brown, of Jessamine, who advertises that "he has a large family incident to the Small Pox."

"MR. EDITOR:—We perceive by a late Lexington Intelligencer, that Col. John R. Dunlap declines being a candidate for Senator from Fayette county. This, Mr. Editor, we very much regret, as we wish at all times to exercise the right of suffrage for which our fathers fought and bled, and one that should be held sacred and exercised by every freeman. We say we cannot exercise this right because we cannot vote for the gentleman who is now a candidate for the office of Senator. Is there not some other individual, Mr. Editor, who may be induced to take the field? or is Old Fayette so poor in intellect as to be able to afford but one candidate for Senator, and he in our opinion, not qualified for the office? We hope not, sir, we have been casting about and have found an individual who, we think, would do credit to and better represent our county, than the gentleman now before us, that individual is JULIUS CLARK, Esq., Editor of the Lexington Intelligencer. It is true, sir, Mr. C., is not of our politics, and in his paper has said some hard things about us; but from recent indications of a disposition on his part to go for the Democratic candidate for the President instead of the apostate White, (should they be the only candidates,) and from the ability with which the Editorial articles written by him in the Intelligencer, (taking the letter C., as our guide,) we are induced to believe, that he would be more acceptable to a majority of the people of Fayette county, than any gentleman now before them. We hope, therefore, that he will consent that his name shall be used as a candidate for the Senate, at the ensuing August election, and we assure him, that in our neighborhood, he will receive the warm support of

MANY VOTERS."

P. S. We would have sent this to the Observer, of Wednesday; but believing that the Editors of that print are so much influenced by a narrow selfishness, that they would have published it with great reluctance, we concluded not to trouble them with it.

M. V.

The secret enmity of the White faction to Gen. Jackson oozes out in the little paragraph which follows:  
"From the Shelbyville, Ten. Freeman.—We notice that White meetings have lately been held in Wilson and Carroll counties, at each of which resolutions were passed highly complimentary to Judge White. They have pledged themselves to use all honorable means in their power, to secure his election to the office of next Presidency. We observe that the meeting in Wilson has denounced in the very bitterest language the call of a National Convention, though not above fifteen miles from the Hermitage."

## VIRGINIA.

The returns from this State are now complete. In the first Congressional district—George Loyall, (Jackson) is re-elected.

In the second—John Y. Mason, (Jackson) re-elected.

In the third—John W. Jones, (Jackson) takes the place of the apostate Archer.

In the fourth—George C. Dromgoole (Jackson) takes the place of Gholson, (Wig).

In the fifth—James Bouldin, (Jackson) re-elected.

In the sixth—Walter Coles, (Jackson) takes the place of Davenport, (Wig).

In the seventh—Nathaniel Claiborne, (Wig) re-elected.

In the eighth—Henry A. Wise, (nothing or next to it) re-elected.

In the ninth—John Rane, (Jackson) takes the place of Taylor, (Wig).

In the tenth—John Taliaferro, (Wig) takes the place of Chinn, (Jackson).

In the eleventh—John Robertson, (Wig) re-elected.

In the twelfth—James Garland, (Jackson) takes the place of Gordon, (Wig).

In the thirteenth—John M. Patton, (Jackson) re-elected.

In the fourteenth—Charles Fenton Mercer, (Wig) re-elected.

In the fifteenth—Edward Lucas, (Jackson) re-elected.

In the sixteenth—James M. H. Beale, (Jackson) re-elected.

In the seventeenth—Robert Craig, (Jackson) takes the place of Moore, [Wig].

In the eighteenth—George W. Hopkins, [Jackson] takes the place of Fulton, [panic apostate].

In the nineteenth—William McComas, [Wig] re-elected.

In the twentieth—Joseph Johnson, [Jackson] takes the place of Allen [Wig].

In the twenty-first—Wm. S. Morgan, [Jackson] takes the place of Wilson, [Wig].

In the Legislature, the Jackson party will have a majority on joint ballot of 30. Last year the Wigs had a majority, and elected Mr. Leigh to the Senate.

We expect to furnish in our next the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, which was to have convened on Wednesday last.

Mr. Knight has been re-elected to the United States' Senate, by the Rhode Island Legislature by a majority of three votes over Mr. Potter, the Jackson candidate.

Extract of a Letter from Tompkins' district,

"Hise is putting it to Underwood in fine style. This self same Judge is the most inconsistent man in the State—is for and against the U. S. Bank and all things for all men. In Allen county, he opposed the Bank, and read from the President's Veto, and concurred with him and in Logan and Todd, he took the other shoot. There never was a more reckless and profligate politician; now he is for Webster and then for White, changing his color to suit occasions. In Allen, he asserted, that the President had 100,000 office-holders at his beck and nod, and in reply to this charge in Simpson, on Monday last, by his competitor Mr. Hise, the ex-Judge denied making the assertion.—Hise repeated that he did. When the renowned Hero of sweat and tears gave the lie and received the knock down, and would have been genteely flogged if Hise had not been taken off. Our worthy Senator, Grider, mounted a bench and shouted, "let them fight," and roared for Underwood manfully, when Mr. Hise walked up to him and asked if he took it up, and then the coryveter, as Willis calls him, said he espoused no man's quarrels, tucked his tail and eloped. This same Grider has been circulating it that Hise was a coward, &c., through the district. "I say to you, and say it candidly, that if the election was to come on now, Hise would beat his competitor 500 votes in the district, and I have every reason to believe that he will gain strength instead of losing."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

EDUCATION.—No. 4.

Children are not only often put to the study of branches, to prosecute which with profit and ease, they have not been qualified by a knowledge of pre-requisite branches, but are often made to engage in them at a time when they are unfitted by their extreme youth to acquire a knowledge of them, unless at the expense of long continued and great labor.

We will not take upon us to say at what age children should be put to the study of one or another branch of science. But we will say that but few children are capable of studying with effect, at ten, the branches, in the studying of which, many are made to engage at eight years of age.

Children in early infancy are fed upon diet of the lightest kind; after they be-

come older, upon that of a more solid nature, and finally they become capable of feeding upon the strongest diets. And such is the natural order of things;—an order which we are careful to observe, even in the rearing of a domestic animal; but from which, in the rearing or formation of the minds of our children, we often depart. As therefore a gross and strong diet received into the stomach of a child, before it is capable of acting properly upon it, produces a sickly, feeble and unhealthy growth of the body, so a food which is as unnatural to, and as much too strong for the intellectual powers of a child, produces a sickly, feeble and unhealthy growth of the mind. To expect a different result, is as absurd, as to expect to pluck the full grown and matured grain, from the half grown and green stalk. "When I was a child, I thought as a child, I felt as a child, I understood as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things."—1 Cor. 13-XI. Our mental powers, certainly grow and strengthen with our physical powers; but there is no ratio of the growth or strength of either, to our ages; but as one stalk will often bring forth the ripe fruit some weeks before another, planted at the same time, so one child will often ripen into maturity before another;—and the fact is palpable, that some children are capable of doing as much both mentally and physically at ten, as others are at twelve years of age.

In relation to this particular error, it may be observed that the pride of the parent, often acts in concert with the selfish views of the teacher, in its production. And that which is found to be gratifying to the vanity of the one, and to redound to the pecuniary advantage of the other, is sometimes, at least, the cause of an injury to the child. We have often known the age of a child urged as a reason why he should be put to the study of some particular branch of science. But to us it is plain, that the age of the child should not alone determine that point. But we should judge of the ability of a child to acquire a knowledge of a more difficult branch, by the ease, with which he has acquired a knowledge of a less difficult one; and of the time when it would be proper to commence it, by the knowledge which he has of the pre-requisite branches.

PLEBEIAN.

The Observer and Reporter at Lexington raves about Mr. Kendall's promotion, and "with tears in his eyes," mourns over the degradation of the country, at such an appointment being conferred on a man, "who as a political writer always had his price, and was always in market," &c.

The above stale slander is always resorted to by Mr. Kendall's enemies, when nothing else can be had. That and his ingratitude to Mr. Clay are continually harped on for the purpose of deceiving the ignorant and bigoted. The refutation has been as often repeated, and so long as such assertions are made, so long will we repeat the truth. Mr. Kendall was never under any personal obligation to Mr. Clay. Mrs. Clay treated him hospitably and kindly, and he more than repaid it by literary labors in her family. Whilst Mr. Clay was a republican he found in Mr. Kendall his most powerful advocate. When he apostatised, Mr. Kendall from personal kindness was willing to accept of under him, provided he could give him one which would support him and his family, upon condition that he should not be required to use his pen in defence of the coalition. As Mr. Clay never held disinterested friendship for any man, he could not think of bestowing an office on Mr. Kendall without reserve. It was because Mr. Kendall was not "in market," that Mr. Clay became his enemy. His rage was so great at finding him incorruptible, that he became his persecutor, sued him for a private loan made to him on severe terms, and did not cease until Mr. Kendall had paid up every dollar. These are the facts, and we would ask of the Observer and Reporter, whether any good is done to the Whig cause by mis-statements.—We know that it has been a system with Editors of that party to slander Republicans, whose talents, services, and integrity make them dear to the people. But as they have always aided in the promotion of those who are assailed, we would suggest the propriety of changing the system. To begin, we recommend to the Observer and Reporter to republish the foregoing refutation of the slanders on the Postmaster General.—Franklin Argus.

A friend informs us, that he saw a postscript to a letter, from an official at Washington City, to a gentleman in Washington, which states that the French Chambers have granted the entire amount of our claims for indemnity, 25,000,000 francs, with interest. If such is the fact, who will say that the President has not hastened this consummation, so devoutly to be wished for? Up to last night, when our paper went to press, we had no confirmatory information.—Maysville Monitor.

The approaching Comet.—According to Mr. Pontecoulant, a French astronomer, this comet has been gradually diminishing in lustre since first discovered. It will appear he thinks about the middle of November, but exact calculation is im-

possible from the number of quantities that enter into the computation, the little knowledge we have of the planet Uranus, and the influence of a resisting medium which diminishes the longer axis of the comet's orbit, and therefore its time of revolution, &c. It will be visible in Europe from the end of August or the beginning of September, two months before it reaches its perihelion. Its position is favorable to render its appearance brilliant. But notwithstanding the frightful prognostications of Lieutenant Morrison of the British navy, it will not seem larger than a star of the first magnitude, with a pale nebulosity around it. It will disappear the end of December. We must not expect a repetition of the terrors which it produced in the dark ages, when it was described as *horribilis aspectu*, &c.—N. Y. Star.

From the Cincinnati Whig.  
Last evening at half past six o'clock, Mr. CLAYTON, the unrivaled Aeronaut, made an effort to ascend with his Balloon. The effort proved unsuccessful, but from no fault of Mr. Clayton's. The Balloon was well inflated—the audience was large—the wind blew briskly towards the South—and every thing indicated a most successful ascent. The Car was laden with a heavy mail, and the cordial blessings of the multitude, for Mr. C's welfare, filled the air.

Every thing being nearly in complete readiness for a start, and whilst Mr. Clayton, (assisted by several gentlemen) was arranging the Ballast, a sudden gush of wind struck the Balloon, and forced it upwards with violence. At that moment, those who held the balloon, supposing there was a sufficiency of ascensional power, let go the Car, and the Balloon, suddenly rose thirty or forty feet. The ballast however, proved to be too heavy, and the momentary gush of wind subsiding, the Car fell to the earth, outside of the amphitheatre, with great violence. Intrepidly intent on accomplishing his object, and apparently unmindful of personal danger, Mr. Clayton busily engaged himself in throwing out ballast. Meanwhile the Balloon was dragging the noble Aeronaut over houses, fences, and part of the time, through the streets.

Mr. Clayton by this time, succeeded in disburthening the Car of a considerable portion of ballast, the Balloon again rose and the car in its ascent struck against the top of a chimney with great force, which sundered the cords, and left Mr. Clayton on the top of the House, where he alighted with but little injury. A tolerable severe bruise on the right hip, and a slight scratch on the arm, are all the injuries he received. The Balloon now being freed from the Car, cut all sorts of fantastic tricks aloft in the air, and soon disappeared from view. As it was seen to turn upside down, some hopes are entertained that the Gas may have quickly escaped—and that the Balloon may yet be recovered. It was an elegant article of the kind and of very large dimensions.

When the multitude saw the car strike the chimney, and the Balloon dash off without Mr. Clayton, painful in the extreme were the feelings which animated every bosom. Cries of "he is killed!" ran rapidly through the crowd—but soon Mr. Clayton was discovered in full view on the top of the house waving his hat. A general shout of joy now rose from the multitude, and a universal press towards Mr. Clayton ensued. He was taken in a carriage and carried to the Exchange; where he assured the people of his safety.

The Wife of Benedict Arnold.—Col. Burr, in 1780, was on a visit to Mrs. Provost, the lady who not long after became his wife, when Mrs. Arnold stopped at her house, on the way to the city of New York, in order to join her husband.—At the first news of his treason, Mrs. Arnold excited the sympathy of every one. Her lamentations and screams might be heard at a distance, and many feared that her reason would be shaken from its throne. Several of the officers at West Point, at that time, wrote most affecting descriptions of her wretchedness; and went so far as to think that the wounds given to the heart of an elegant and accomplished woman deserved as much punishment as the treason Arnold had committed. Washington was deeply affected by her situation, and rendered her every assistance in his power, and with gallantry sent her a letter of safe conduct to the lines. Mrs. Provost was the widow of a British officer, and to her Mrs. Arnold could unbosom herself; and being assured that no one was near but those of strict honor, she threw off the mask, and thanked God that the farce of hypocrisy was over, for she hated to be an actress any longer. She said that she had commenced the correspondence with the British commander, and had brought her husband to the deed at last; stating also that she had long abhorred the American cause, and was happy that she was free from the rebels. This spoils the pathos of many a brilliant description of her patriotism and sensibility, but nevertheless, the generous feeling in which they were written will still remain as proofs that there was nothing revengeful or low in the disposition of those who achieved our independence.—Knapp's life of Burr.

Baron Rothschild.—An incident connected with the late immense loss of this celebrated banker, is thus noticed in the English papers. "When Toreno, the Spanish Minister of finance, was an exile from his country, and beset by poverty, he applied to Rothschild, the banker, for 20,000 francs, which the latter refused to lend. But Toreno was made a few months since, minister of finance in Spain; and a

single financial scheme which he proposed, sunk Rothschild 20,000,000 francs.

INTELLIGENCE.—They say a sheep's head contains the bumps, in which the organs of wit, metaphysic, and religious veneration are located.

LEXINGTON RACES.  
The Spring Races, over the Association Course commenced on Wednesday last. The first day's race, a post sweepstake, 2 miles out; \$200 entrance, half forfeit; 7 subscribers, resulted as follows:

Mr. Ward's b. f. 3 years old, by Cherokee, dam Susan, 1  
Col. W. Buford's b. f. 3 years old, by Kosciusko, dam Peggy Stuart, 2  
Time, 3m. 58s.

SAME DAY. half past 3 o'clock.  
A sweepstake, mile heats, entrance \$100, half forfeit, 4 subscribers. The following was the result:

A. C. Scott's ch. c. 3 years old, by Rat-tler, 1  
John Cunningham's b. f. by Bertrand, dis.  
Thomas Baker's b. h. by "do", 2  
Time, 1m. 56s.

SECOND DAY.  
A stallion stake for 3 year old's, \$100, 2 mile heats. This was a well contested race, and completely disappointed the "knowing ones." Bets before starting were 4 and 5 to one on the Bertrand fully against the Trumpator colt. The following was the result:

M. S. Davenport's b. c. 3 years old, by Trumpator, 1  
Mr. J. Hutchcraft's c. f. 3 years old, by Bertrand, 2  
Time, 1st heat, 4m. 20s, 2d heat, 4m. 16s. Track heavy from rain, the preceding night.

Third Day.  
A poststake, 3 mile heats, entrance \$200; three subscribers, two started.  
Mr. R. Burbridge's b. c. by Hephastion, 1  
Mr. C. Buford's b. c. by Bertrand, 2  
Time, 1st heat, 6m. 00s., 2d heat, 6m. 00s.

LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1835.  
The weather has been changeable during the week, though out-door business has not been materially interrupted. The Ohio continues high, and boats daily pass over the falls, which have at present 6 feet 6 inches water on them.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.  
Bacon.—We alter our quotation for hog-round from stores to 8 cents, and from wagons to 7 1/2 cents. The market is firm at these prices, though there is not as much inquiry for the article as at the time of our last report, and the demand at present can only be called moderate. The supply is not large, and the arrivals continue light.

Bagging and Rope.—We are advised of no change in these articles, and continue to quote the market very firm at last week's prices. The operations since our last, consist of 334 pieces Bagging, and 333 do. at 35 cents, 6 months; 287 do. 35 cents, 5 months; 188 do. 35 cents, 4 months; 255 coils Rope, and 200 do. at 12 1/2 cents, 6 months; 53 do. 12 1/2 cents, 5 months; and 175 do. at 12 1/2 cents, 4 mos. Arrived this week 3182 pieces Bagging, and 1659 coils Rope. Shipped 2599 pieces Bagging, and 2012 coils Rope.

Flour.—ranges at present from \$5 to \$5 50; the latter being the price by the single bbl. In quantities, from stores, it is sold at \$5 25, and from boats at the wharf at \$5. There is not much on hand, and prices appear firm, though holders complain of sales being rather dull.

Lard.—The stock has not been increased, and is still very light—the demand good at 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 cents.

Pork.—is held at former prices, which buyers however pay very unwillingly.—There is scarcely any on hand.

Whiskey.—Large importations at the commencement of the week, reduced prices several cents per gallon; a reaction has taken place within a day or two, however, and the rates at present, are 33 cents from wagons and 40 cents from stores, with some tendency to advance.

THE LYCEUM.

Meets on Saturday of each week at half past 7 o'clock, p. m. The exercises for this week will be a paper "on the claims of Lexington to the title of Athens of the West," by Mr. LYMAN W. SHELLEY; after which—time allowing—the unfinished debate on the French treaty question will be concluded.

On Saturday, 31st, a paper on "the science of Dentistry," will be read by Mr. JAMES CHALEN.

The 1st Saturday, 7th June, will be occupied with a Lecture from Judge MAYES, "on the Policy of Abolishing all Laws for Capital Punishment."

L. J. BRADLEY, Secretary.

DIED.—In Clarke county, on Sunday last, Mrs. Lucy Taylor, consort of Col. Colby H. Taylor, and daughter of the late Col. James Minor, of Virginia.

JAS. H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened shop two doors from the North corner of Main and Limestone streets, where he will repair all kinds of Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, &c. He has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, which he will sell low: such as COFFEE TEA and CREAM POTS, SUGAR-DISHES, SLOP-BOWLS, TANKARDS and CUPS, of any pattern will be made according to order in the shortest notice, the silver warranted to be of the best quality, and the work executed well. Also, SILVER SPOONS, LADLES, BUTTER KNIVES and SUGAR TONGS, constantly on hand and made to order. Jewelry mended neatly. The highest price will be given for Old Gold and Silver. From the knowledge which the proprietor has of the different branches in his line, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call.  
Lexington, May, 19th, 1835.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
B. M. HINES.  
Vicksburg, Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10t.

A SEXTON WANTED.

ANY person willing to become Sexton to the Episcopal Church, in Lexington, will give in his proposals, on or before Friday the 29th instant, to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, Com.  
Market Street.  
Lex., May 23, 1835—20-10t.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE,

ON Saturday, 20th of June, next, a House and Lot as above; containing 66 feet front, on the above street, back 10 poles, between, and adjoining the houses of Mr. John Anderson, and Mr. Elms, McCracken, to be sold by Auction at 12 o'clock. The terms will be notes, at 6 months 12 months, and 18 months, with good security.  
WM. MACBEAN, Auctioneer.  
Lex. May 23, 1835—20-10t.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JOHN L. MCCRACKEN,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand lately occupied by S. Robinson, & Co. on Mill street, second door above McCauley's corner, and nearly opposite to Giron's, where he intends keeping a full and general assortment of

GROCERIES.  
For sale low. He would say to his friends in the country, that Mill street is being made quite a business part of the city, where they can find almost every thing requisite to please the eye, or the taste. He hopes when they come to town they will not fail to walk up street and see his assortment.  
Lex. May 23, 1835—20-10t.

S. C. DEAN,

Barber and Hair Dresser,  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors so liberally extended to him, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. He also wishes to inform them, that his

BATH-HOUSE

is now in operation for the present season, where he is prepared to give COLD, WARM, or SHOWER BATHS, at all hours—night or day.

His Shop is at the old well-known stand, Lexington, Ky., just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boardinghouse, where he has all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES in his line of business. DOLLS OF ALL KINDS;—Jointed, Alabaster, and Wax;—CURLS, WIGS, and TOP PIECES, assorted.  
May 16, 1835—19-10t.

SALE OF LOTS

IN THE TOWN OF MIDWAY,

CONTINUED.

ON Saturday, the 13th day of June, the sale of LOTS in the town of Midway, will be continued, by order of the Board of Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company. The survey being completed of both in and out Lots, and the whole tract of 200 acres laid off especially with a view to the accommodation of those who may desire to settle in and improve, this rising and eligible situated village, during the present season, a sufficient number of each description will be offered at public Auction to accommodate the bidder.

MIDWAY is beautifully situated, in Woodford county, on the Railroad, at the crossing of Lee's Branch and the Versailles and Georgetown road. The building lots lie on either side of the Railroad and the Cross-road, 55 feet front by from 150 to 220 feet deep. The out-lots are conveniently situated, and contain from two to four acres each. The purchasers at the sale on the 2d of May, it is understood, design to erect immediately business establishments, for the accommodation of the neighborhood, which it is well known is one of the most wealthy and respectable in the State.—As a depot for produce of almost every description intended for distant markets, the position is an admirable one, and was selected by the Company with that view. It cannot fail likewise to become in a very short time, a highly eligible one for the sale of foreign products, and for all mechanical branches of business.

Terms of Sale: One third cash, one third in 12 months, and the other third in two years.

By order of the Committee.

May 15th, 1835—19-10t.

Fayette County, &c.  
PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, David T. Merrel, and made oath, that his son David J. Merrel when intoxicated and without any consideration got him to give him, the said David J. Merrel a bill of sale for one woman and four children—all the property of the said David T. Merrel. Given under my hand, this 13th day of May, 1835.

SAM'L. SHIPLEY, J. P.

I David T. Merrel, do forever and all persons from trading said woman and children. Given under my hand this 15th May, 1835.

Witness,  
D. J. BRAYNE,  
C. COCHRAN.

DAVID T. MERREL, mark  
May 16—19-3t

\$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him on Thursday night last, A SORREL STUPID COLT, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with two or three white feet, and has been shot and one of the shoes before it. He is a dark bay color, and resembles the breed of his make is long, with an injury or snag on one of his thighs which would prevent him from going far at this time. I will reward any person liberally who will restore the horse, and give \$20 for the apprehension of the thief.  
JNO. TRIMBLE.  
Lexington, April 25, 1835—16-3t

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

MAISON COUNTY—BOARD OF COUNTY POLICE,

March Term, 1835.  
THE Board of Police for the County of Madison and State of Mississippi, will receive sealed proposals at the Clerk's Office in Canton, for the building of a COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, for said county, until the first Monday in June next. The buildings are to be built and finished according to the plan and specifications for the same on file in the Clerk's Office, at Canton. The buildings will be required to be completed by the first day of November, 1837. The contractor will be required to be made separate for the Court House and Jail. The sum of from two to four thousand dollars can be advanced to the contractor or contractors; and the balance of the money will be paid from time to time, as the work progresses. By order of the Board,  
A Copy attested,  
SAML. D. LIVINGSTON, Clk.

CITY OF LEXINGTON,

MAY 17th, 1835.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen will meet at the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the nineteenth of May, (inst.) at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals from any persons who may conceive they have been erroneously assessed.

By order of the Mayor and Council,  
DAN. BRADFORD, Clerk.  
Lexington, May 9—18-1t

L. B. SMITH.

HAS recently removed his LAW OFFICE to the Sheriff's old Office—being the first door below Frazer's corner—near the Courthouse.  
Lexington, Ky. May 1st—17-3t



